life to the study of the dynamics of living phenomena and to the chemistry of the muscles.

Otto Loewi, who was awarded the prize in 1936, had attained international reputation through his researches on the chemical nature of the transmission of nervous currents and on the structure of the heart; his work is now regarded as fundamental, and is being actively developed in many countries. Oskar Minkowski, the eminent endocrinologist, laid the foundation for the treatment of diabetes by his famous experiment of removing the pancreas and so producing the disease artificially. Simon Flexner (at present Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research) has discovered the germ of dysentery and developed a serum to cure meningitis. Karl Landsteiner's studies on the compatibility of types of blood have made scientific transfusion practicable.

Schenk was founder of modern medical embryology. Alexander Marmorek, the Zionist leader, opened a new epoch in the struggle against tuberculosis. Ludwig Kaspar is father of criminal medicine—a notable advance in humanitarianism as well as therapeutics; Hugo Rronecker laid the foundations of the scientific study of the physiology of the heart; Sir Felix Semon, physician to Edward VII, was the most eminent throat-specialist of his day.

Modern medicine depends to a considerable extent on operative treatment; but this has become possible

only through the vast improvement in the system of anaesthetics, which has robbed operations of much of their terror. In the development of this, too, Jews have taken a prominent share. The introduction of chloral and the scientific manufacture of hypnotic drugs —one of the most notable achievements of German medical chemistry—is due to Oscar Liebreich. Local